

**Amendments to the Specification**

Additions are denoted by underlining. Clean versions of the replacement paragraphs are appended hereto for the Examiner's convenience.

**Please replace the paragraph at page 20, lines 9-13, with the following paragraph:**

Figures 1A and 1B are graphs of mass-to-charge ratio ( $m/z$ ) versus signal intensity. Figure 1A shows the results where there is no fragmentation of the reporter signal. A single peak represents the parent ion. Figure 1A represents the mass spectrum "before fragmentation." Figure 1B shows the results where the reporter signal is fragmented. The parent ion along with two fragmentation ions are detected. Figure 2B represents the mass spectrum "after fragmentation." In the fragmentation spectrum representation, there are three ions shown, the parent ion {C(CGAGSDPLAGSLR)IK<sup>+</sup>, 1536 amu}, the parent ion after loss of PLAGSLR {C(CGAGSD)IK<sup>+</sup>, 851 amu} and PLAGSLR<sup>+</sup> {712 amu}.

**Please replace the paragraph at page 20, lines 14-17, with the following paragraph:**

Figures 2A and 2B are graphs of mass-to-charge ratio ( $m/z$ ) versus detected counts. These spectra are a schematic representation of the mass spectra of the solution of peptides A and B (the spectrum indicates there is twice as much B as A in the original sample). Figure 2A shows the results where no fragmentation of reporter signals A and B occurs. Figure 2B shows the results where all of the reporter signals are fragmented (A fragments to A1 and A2, B fragments to B1 and B2). In the case of very low pressure in the collision cell the parent ions

will pas through Q2 without fragmenting (Fig. 2A), with gas in the collision cell the peptides will fragment at the labile bonds (Fig. 2B). Note the correlation (intensities are the same, and the sum of the masses is equal to the parent ion mass-to-charge) of the A<sup>+</sup> daughters and the B<sup>+</sup> daughters.